

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance;
\$3.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;
25¢ for each copy.

VOL. LXIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1863.

NO. 26.

DRS. CRESS & TAYLOR, ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS.

THE above-named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Electric" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended to the experience and sanction of the practice of the ablest European Physicians, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office, Baltimore street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Dosey, one door south of the "Comptroller" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

Dr. JAMES CRESS. Dr. WM. TAYLOR.
April 7.

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practitioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor, faithfully and scrupulously, to discharge them.

S. G. KINZLER, M.D.
N. B. Bess, desiring of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZLER, M.D.
March 2, 1863.—3m

1863. Spring Styles. 1863

R. F. McILHENY, at his old stand, S. W. corner Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest style, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable hat or cap, are requested to give him a call. BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising Men's fine calf boots, Men's and Women's Wellingtons, Congress Gaiters, Brogue, Ladies' Morocco Balmoral boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock.

April 14. R. F. McILHENY.

The Grocery Store on the Hill.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffee, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c. Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR and FUEL of all kinds, all of which he intends to sell for as low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. T. W. ROWE.

Feb. 24.—4t.

HERB'S LINE.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FURNITURE CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of Dr. Dosey, 203 North street, Baltimore. He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

March 17.—3m. SAMUEL HERBST.

Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. MCOREARY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1862.

Now is the time to buy COATS, VESTS, PAJAMAS, &c., of every description, for Men and Boys, very low at PICKING'S.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. H. Hoxworth's new Family Drug and Prescription Store.

SPOICES! SPOICES! SPOICES!—The finest ever offered here—brought at the manufacturer's. A full lot of all sorts—put up in packages from one cent up.

CODORI & GILLESPIE.
Dec. 30, 1862.

GROCERIES.—A fresh arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—brought at the manufacturer's. A full lot of all sorts—put up in packages from one cent up.

FAINESTOCK BROS.
April 22.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAINESTOCK BROTHERS.

FAINESTOCKS.
April 22.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and prices at A. Scott & Son's cheap store.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment, for sale at Dr. R. Hoxworth's Drug Store.

OTTORADES, and a variety of Family Groceries cheap at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Choice Poetry.

MEMORY.

As o'er the evening landscape gleaming,
Shine the Sun's declining rays;
So the Star of Memory beams,
Paints the hues of other days.
See, where he in childhood straying,
All seems innocence and truth;
Then, as his lovely beams display,
O'er the fairy homes of youth.
Soon, ah, soon! its rays are clouded,
Dark shades steal o'er the scene;
Guilt its beauteous beams has shrouded,
Wee and sorrow intervene.
Yet, o'er each past scene we linger,
Mingling retrospection's tear;
Wee and sorrow intervene,
To our hearts they still are dear.
Every joy in retrospection
Now assumes a lovelier hue;
The sinking Sun's reflection
Tints the sky with deeper blue.
Thus o'er each past hour presiding,
Memory! we thy influence own;
View in long procession gliding,
Seem the heart's entranced zone.
Lovely Star, thy beams ne'er perish;
Still we love thy varied ray;
Still thy glad return we cherish,
Sorrowing when it melts away.
Solace of life's fitful fever,
Breathing joy in smile or sigh;
At thy touch, our hearts will quiver,
Lovely, deathless memory.

HEAVEN.

What is Heaven?—not a sleep
Tossing o'er the arms of time,
Guarded like a castle's keep,
Which the strong can only climb;
'Tis an ever-present bliss
In the soul by God defined;
'Tis that better world than this,
Which the pure in spirit find.
Where is Heaven? Where is it?
Lies a pure and loving heart;
Love is all the atmosphere,
Where the holy dwell apart;
Men and angels mingle there,
Whether earth be passed or not—
Heaven is here and everywhere,
If the evil be forgot.

Miscellaneous.

The Refreshing Fountain.

Near the foot of a mountain, crossed by a water-travelled road, a delicious fountain of water gushed from the road, but by a little effort it could be brought within the reach of travelers and animals passing by. Mr. Sawyer, the owner of the land, gave it this designation, and placed a wide trough for the reception of the water. Many a panting team was refreshed thereby, and many a traveler tasted the cool and sparkling beverage.

"Father," said Robert Harper, as they came along and saw Mr. Sawyer at work, "what does Mr. Sawyer do that for?"
"Do good," was the reply.
"What good will that do him? He will never want to use the water."
"His object is to do good to others—Great numbers will be benefited by this act of his."

"But they won't know that he did it, and he won't get any credit for it."

"He does it to do good, not to get credit for it. Happiness is gained by doing good, not in getting credit for it. He knows that he has made an unselfish effort to do good, and God knows it; hence it is no matter whether any others know it or not."

Mr. Sawyer did a good work in opening a refreshing fountain by the wayside.

Moral fountains may be opened by the wayside for refreshing pilgrims—travelers for eternity.

One sets an example of strict integrity in the midst of great temptations. The sight is as refreshing to a tempted pilgrim as is a fountain to a thirsty traveler.

One sets an example of christian thankfulness and trust in God. It may refresh many a pilgrim who is careful and troubled about many things.

One sets an example of forgiveness and of returning good for evil. It may refresh and invigorate for duty many who are smarting under a sense of injustice, and tried with temptations to revenge.

We may thus open fountains by the wayside. We may not know how many we may thus benefit; but God knows.

—New York Observer.

Here! Young Man?

What are you thinking about? Why do you sit there listlessly, with your mouth wide open, wasting your precious time? Get up, sir! take a book, read, digest, that you may improve your mind. Do you know that a moment lost is lost forever, that there is no recalling of time? Up then, bestir yourself, get knowledge that you may be useful in your day and generation. To lose one hour a day seems but little, and yet it amounts to a very considerable aggregate at the end of the year; and who is there that does not waste more than one hour each day of his life? Shake off your indolent habits, and take to study and to thought. No man ever became great without intense application. Look at the bright names on the scroll of fame, and have courage! They were all boys once—many of them attained to greatness under adverse circumstances. Be courageous, the secret of success lies in assiduous, unwearied application. We cannot all be great, it is true, but we may do much to elevate ourselves in the rank of intellectual beings. Resolve from this day forward that you will be something, and stick to your resolve. Mortal always meets reward.

Many of the waves of trouble, like those of the ocean, will, if we await them calmly, break at our feet and disappear.

"Providentially Directed."

Among the attendants at a late Methodist Conference was a very beautiful and intelligent looking young lady, who drew the admiring gaze of many eyes, particularly eyes masculine, always on the lookout for pretty feminine faces. During the intermission at noon, a spruce young minister stepped up to the presiding elder, and said with an air of secrecy:

"Did you observe the young lady who sat by the first pillow on the left?"

"Yes," said the elder, "what of her?"

"Why," said the young man, "I feel impressed that the Lord desires me to take that lady for my wife. I think she would make a good companion and helpmate in the work of the ministry."

The elder, as a good Christian ought, had nothing to object.

But in a few moments another candidate for ministerial efforts and honors, and for the name of husband, came confidentially to make known a like impression regarding the same identical young lady.

"You had better wait a while. It is not best to be hasty in determining the source of such impressions," said the prudent elder.

And he had said well: for hardly were the steps of the second youth cold at his side, ere a third approached with the same story; and while the worthy confidant still marveled, a fourth drew near with the question:

"Did you notice the fine noble-looking woman on your left?"

"Yes," cried the smiling elder.

"Well, sir," went on the fourth victim of that unsuspicious girl, "it is strongly borne in upon my mind that it is the will of the Lord that I should make proposals of marriage to that lady. He has impressed me that she is to be my wife."

The elder could hold in no longer.

"Impossible!" he exclaimed, in an excited tone: "The Lord never could have intended that four men should marry that one woman!"

Smoking and Swearing.

Dr. Lawson's physician had the dreadful habit of profane swearing. Lawson consulted him once about his health. The physician, swearing, said:

"Sir, you are the slave of a bad habit, and you will not soon recover unless you give it up."

"And what is the habit?" said Lawson.

"Smoking," replied the other.

"Well," said Lawson, "I can abandon the pipe; but will you permit me to give you a hint, too, as to a vile habit of your own?"

"What is that?"

"I refer to your habit of profane swearing," replied the divine.

"True," said the Doctor, "but that is not an expensive habit like yours."

"Ah, sir," said Lawson, "you will discover it to be a very expensive habit indeed when the account is handed to you."—Life of Rev. Dr. Lawson.

Judge Not.

Balwer Lytton, thus beautifully and cheerfully illustrates the saying, that "do man can judge of the means of happiness in another."

As the moon plays upon the waves, and seems to our eyes to favor with a peculiar beam one long track amidst the waters, leaving the rest in comparative obscurity; yet all the while, she is no niggard in her lustre—for though the rays that meet our eyes seem to us as though they were not yet, she, with an equal and unfailing lustre mirrors, herself on every wave; even so, perhaps, happiness faces with the same brightness and power over the whole expanse of life, though to our limited eyes it seems only to rest on those billows from which the ray is reflected on our sight.

A Frightful Contingency.

A farmer, from the neighborhood of Galston, took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope, which happened to be exhibiting in Kilmarnock. The various curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the microscope contained in a drop of water came to be shown off. These seemed to poor Janet not so very pleasant a sight as the others. She sat patiently, however, till the "water-tigers," magnified to the size of twelve feet, appeared on the sheet, fighting with their usual ferocity. Janet now rose to great trepidation, and cried to her husband, "For gude sake, come awa', John!" "Sit still, woman," said John, "and see the show." "See the show? keep us a' waa, what wad come o' us if thae awfu'-like brutes wad break?"

A Safe Place.

A gentleman recently remarked, in the presence of two officers of the army of the Potomac, that he should like to have seen the battles of the Peninsula, if he could only have been in a safe place. "Well," you could only have seen them under that condition," said one of the officers, "by being on McClellan's staff." "I would have been safe there, sure enough," said the other officer, "but then he would not have seen any of the battles!"

A woman will never acknowledge a defeat. You may conquer her, you may bring her on her knees, you may wave over her head the very flag of victory, but she will not acknowledge she is beaten—in the same way there are Frenchmen who will not admit to the present day that they have lost the battle of Waterloo!

At church some clasp their hands so tight in prayer time, that they cannot get them open when the contribution box comes round.

Comical Sport.

Many years ago, in England, when travelers were wont to journey on horseback, and to sleep two in a bed at taverns, the following occurred in Chester:

The young bloods stopped at the Red Fox tavern, and while going up to bed late at night (it being hot weather), they discovered the door of one of the bed-rooms open. It so happened that a Scotchman and Irishman were both asleep in the bed; and the Irishman had "kicked the kiver off" and one of his legs lay naked and nearly out of bed.

"I'll have some sport now," said one of the bloods to his mate, "if you'll hold the light a minute."

The candle was held while the young chap went in, and, taking up one of the Irishman's spurs (travelers were spurs in those days), buckled it on one heel of Paddy's naked foot. He then gave Paddy's leg a pinch, and hid himself behind the door. Paddy (though not awakened) drew his leg suddenly back, and in this way sadly damaged the Scotchman's naked leg with his spur.

"The de'il d—n you!" exclaimed Donald, rubbing his leg, "an' ef ye dunna gin out o' bed and cut yer toe nails, I'll soon be gittin' up and throw yer cut th' window, yer loot!"

The Irishman slept soundly, and soon put his leg back in its old position, when the young joker who had put on the spur, stole up to the bed and pinching his leg the second time, in went the leg again, the spur striking the Scotchman's leg, who now got in a terrible passion, and began to pummel Paddy, exclaiming, as usual,

"Get out o' bed and cut yer toe nails, yer loot! Do you tash a Christian man to stau such a duggin'!"

This waked up the Irishman, who at that moment bringing the spur to bear on his other leg, vaulted out of bed. Having procured a light he looked down at the spur with the greatest astonishment.

"By no soul," said he, "what a stupid fool is the hostler of this inn; sure an' he put me boots which I want to bed, and has left on one or me spurs. Strange it is I didn't notice it!"

This explanation being satisfactory to Donald, harmony was restored, while the author of the mischief soaked out of the room to his own nest.

Ludicrous Reception.

Parson Brownlow recently visited Grand Rapids, Michigan, and a committee appointed to receive him were promptly at the depot in full dress, with an omnibus, to greet the Parson and convey him to the hotel. As the cars came up, says the Detroit Press, the committee forced itself into a semicircle on the platform near the track, the chairman, a short, Pumblebooken sort of a man, standing in the centre, speech in hand, ready to pounce upon the Parson as he appeared. About the first man to alight was Parson Brownlow, but the committee did not happen to know him from "any other man," he was allowed to pass quietly to the rear. Shortly a well dressed gentleman appeared, with a servant bearing his valise, when the committee made up to him and the chairman at once began to read his "eloquent address," but was dumfounded by the stranger remarking that he was not Parson Brownlow, but an agent for Holloway's pills! The Parson who had been looking on, then introduced himself, and suggested that they had better go to the hotel and he would listen to the address there, and the committee bundled into the omnibus, glad to hide their confusion.

An Incident of the Draft.

Harper's Editor's Drawer has the following incident of the draft in Maryland:

The enrolling officer of Salisbury District, Maryland, was very active and thorough in the performance of his duty. One day he went to the house of a countryman, and finding none of the male members of the family at home, made inquiry of an old woman about the number and age of the "males" of the family. After naming several, the old lady stopped.

"Is there no one else?" asked the officer.

"No!" replied the woman, "none except Billy Bray?"

"Billy Bray? where is he?"

"He was at the barn a moment ago," said the old lady.

Out went the officer; but could not find the man. Coming back, the worthy official questioned the old lady as to the age of Billy, and went away after enrolling his name among those to be drafted. The time of the draft came, and among those on whom the lot fell was Billy Bray. No one knew him. Where did he live? The officer who enrolled him was called on to produce him; and lo, and behold, Billy Bray was a Jackass! and stands now on the list of drafted men as forming one of the quota of Maryland.

"De Bone Nigger Figures!"—The Knickerbocker reports the following conversation between a hotel guest and a negro waiter:

Guest—Well, Jim, why don't you join the army, and fight the slave-holders?

Jim—Massa, did you ober see two dogs fightin' over a bone?

Guest—Yes, but what has that to do with it?

Jim—Why, don't you see, Massa? De bone nigger fight; de bone takes no part in de conflic; de Nigra and Souf are de two dogs fightin'; we Nigra are de bone. We take no part in de conflic.

Life is a constant struggle for riches, which we must soon leave behind. In given to us as the nurse gives a plaything to a child to amuse it until it falls asleep.

Time to Prune Trees.

It is not an easy task to satisfy orchardists what season is the best for pruning apple trees.

Many consider the time a matter of indifference, contending that one season is as good as another.

A story is told of an old minister, who once announced to his hearers that on a following Sabbath he would tell his people what time to trim apple trees. The announcement had the desired effect, drawing on a large congregation. At the close of the service he announced that the time for his hearers to trim apple trees was when their tools were sharp.

Trees pruned after the leaf is fully expanded, are less likely to send forth suckers than those pruned earlier.

Trees that are trimmed by the snow splitting off twigs and branches, had over and over again the damage with remarkable vigor, proving that winter is not an unfavorable time for pruning.

We have long practiced pruning in March, because it is a season of leisure, and have never perceived any injurious results.

Years of the most careful observation has proved to us that the sap will never weep out of the living wood of an apple tree, at whatever season it may be cut.

Time to Cut Timber.

On this subject, Wm. Beck, a farmer and mechanic who "has made observations the last twenty years," says in the Boston Cultivator:

Most kinds of timber cut and sawed in the months of January, February, March, September, and October, are more durable than when cut at any other season of the year. Walnut, if cut in June, will not become worm-eaten. There is a difference in the same species of trees; those that grow on high, stony land are more durable and harder than those that grow on low land.

If you want to know certainly whether the young lady you think of addressing is a fairy or a fury, tread on her skirt in the street, when she is not aware of your being within a mile of her, and "take an observation" of that face, usually "divine," at the instant of its being turned full upon you.

If, out of any thousand ladies promiscuously the street you wish to make a selection for a wife who shall combine taste, tidiness, and a true economy, walk behind and notice if in shawl or dress, mantilla, cloak, or what not, there are creases, grease-spots, specks of dried mud or lint, or strings, or feather; if you do, let her go, for creases show that she handles her garments awry, because too lazy to fold them up carefully; a grease-spot proves that she will slip herself down anywhere, consulting personal ease in preference to all other considerations; and any woman who recklessly runs the risk of soiling a garment irretrievably, rather than take the pains to turn her head round to see whether she is not about sitting on a lump of butter or in a pool of tobacco juice, is utterly unworthy of a husband, and is as destitute of any true moral principle as she is of innate purity.

A dried speck of mud or piece of lint shows she is a hypocrite or a slouch, as it proves that she is careless only of such parts of her apparel as she thinks most likely to be seen.

Many a glorious speculation has failed for the same good reason that the old Texan ranger gave when he was asked why he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap.

"Well, I did come nigh on to taking eight thousand acres, one's!" said old Joe, merrily. You see, two of the boys came one day from an Indian hunt, without any shoes, and offered me their titles to the two leagues just below here for a pair of boots."

"For a pair of boots!" we exclaimed. "Yes, for a pair of boots for each league."

"But why on earth did you not take it? They'd be worth one hundred thousand dollars today. Why didn't you give them the boots?"

"Just because I didn't have the boots to give," said old Joe, as he took another chew of tobacco, quite as contented as if he owned two hundred leagues of land.

A THOUGHT.—The irritating grain of sand, which by accident or intention has got within the shell of the oyster, incites the living inmate to secrete from its own resources the means of coating the intrusive substance and thus germinates the pearl. And is it not, or may it not be even so with troubles and afflictions in our own case?

Put the exact "fare" in the lining of your hat, if you are about to travel in car or omnibus on a miserably cold day, when every change of position is disagreeable, thus obviating the necessity of taking off your gloves, unbuttoning your coat, searching your pockets, making change, and getting chilled; if a lady, carry the money under the edge of your glove.

If you are enough of a gentleman to feel obliged to give up your seat in a car to an invalid in the shape of a petitioner, whether to a grandmother or to sweet seventeen, whether to a dowager or a market-woman, take your seat as near the forward part of the vehicle as possible, then your gallantry will be the last to be tried, and the least likely to be challenged.

If you wish the great happiness and the inestimable blessing of being always in good health down to a serene old age, learn while young to take care of that "good constitution" with which a benign Creator has furnished you.

The New Postage Law.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The New Post-Office Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, and which takes effect on the 30th of June, makes a number of important changes in the management of the Postal system. We note a few of the changes of general interest to the public, viz:

Sec. 3. Provides that no mail matter shall be delivered by the Postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box at the Post-Office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for.

Sec. 6. Provides that the Postmaster, in receiving his quarterly accounts to the Department shall make oath that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid at the time of delivery.

Sec. 13. Provides that upon regular weekly, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and daily publications, and all other regular publications, issued from a known office of publication at stated periods, and sent to regular subscribers, the postage shall be paid before delivery for not less than one quarter nor more than one year; and such payment for a term may be made either at the mailing office or at the office of delivery. If the term commences at any other time than at the beginning of a quarter, such payment must be made to cover such fractional quarter, and also for the next following quarter; otherwise the postage shall be collected thereon as on transient matter.

Sec. 22. Fixes the rate on domestic Letters, at 3 cents when not exceeding one-half ounce, without regard to distance; and for each half ounce, or fraction thereof, an additional rate, there shall be charged an additional rate of 3 cents, to be in all cases prepaid by stamps.

Sec. 25. Fixes the rate of Drop Letters not exceeding one-half ounce at 2 cents, and an additional rate of 2 cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof.

Sec. 26. Provides that if any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rate shall be charged and collected on delivery.

Sec. 27. Provides that the Postmaster General is authorized to provide by uniform regulation for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States to destination; and all other letters which from accident or neglect appear to have been deposited for mailing without prepayment of postage, where, in the latter class, the writer is not known, or cannot be promptly advised of his default; but in all cases of letters not prepaid, except certified soldiers' and naval letters, the same shall be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected on delivery.

Sec. 29. Provides that if any writer of a letter on which the postage is prepaid shall indorse in writing or in print upon the outside thereof his name and address, with a request that the same be returned to him if not called for or delivered within any number of days (not to exceed thirty days), any such letter shall not be advertised nor treated as a dead letter at the office addressed, but shall be returned as requested, charged with the proper postage at the prepaid rate, to be collected on the return delivery; and if not then delivered, shall be treated as a dead letter.

Sec. 30. Provides that all letters directed to any person not found at the office addressed may be forwarded to any other office where he may be found without additional charge of postage therefor.

Sec. 33. Fixes the rate of postage on weekly newspapers mailed regularly to subscribers at 5 cents a quarter; semi-weekly 10 cents; tri-weekly 15 cents; six times a week 30 cents; seven times a week 35 cents; and no such publication shall be delivered from the post-office until such payment is made. But publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where published, one copy free of postage, as heretofore.

Sec. 40. Imposes a penalty of \$50 on every publisher, clerk or agent, for sending any copies of such newspaper or publication, without prepayment of postage, to any other than bona fide and regular subscribers.

Sec. 42. Regulates the Franking Privilege. Postmasters can frank their official communications to other postmasters or to the department, but in no other case.

A Lieutenant colonel who was wounded at Mauthausen, who had been stopping awhile at a certain hotel, on the twentieth day called for his bill. The obliging clerk handed him the document with twenty days multiplied by \$4. The colonel scanned the bill and observed its footing up, \$80. He turned to the doctor, who was present, and asked him if he did not think that pretty heavy. The doctor, with that peculiar tone of the head which indicates a small whirlwind, said: "No; if you had to pay \$4 for a gobble, \$1 a dozen for eggs, \$1 a pound for Rio coffee, \$1.25 for butter, \$1.5 a bushel for potatoes, and \$5 a pair for shad, you'd think it was light."

The colonel ran his eye over his bill again, and quietly replied: "Well, I've been here twenty days, and—the article you have mentioned have I seen any year?"

It is said that the

Letter from the Army.

CAMP AT FAIRFAX STATION, VA.,
April 22, 1863.

Dear Sentinel:—Having a few leisure moments, I will send you a few lines from camp. Times are extremely dull, we have our regular routine of camp and picket duty with occasional details for fatigue and police duty, such as unloading cars, cleaning up camp, &c. The weather has become quite spring-like, and the past few days have been very warm, causing the buds to swell, grass to spring up, and mother earth for a time to hide her sober face. News are scarce, the last we have had of any import was the withdrawal of our Iron Clads from Charleston harbor, which was far from being pleasant to us; we had been watching, through the periscope, the preparations for the capture of that best of tions, and we felt certain that it must fall; imagine then our surprise when having bought a Philadelphia Inquirer, we hastened to our bunk, opened the paper in joyous expectancy, and "the siege of Charleston to be abandoned." So our eyes in gleaming capitals; here in one moment were our hopes dashed to the ground. We were loth to believe it; could it be possible that Dupont, who we thought the right man in the right place, who we thought would risk anything, and everything in defence of his country, could be that he had failed? Each succeeding telegram but confirmed the statement, and we were at last obliged to believe the unpleasant truth. There is a report in camp that "fighting Joe. Hooker" is moving; if it be true, we look for cheering news from that quarter, a few well struck blows and the war will be at an end. Why cannot these be struck as well now as twelve months hence? We believe they will fall soon, and we await in anxious expectancy the joyful tidings which will proclaim to us peace, and the restoration of the Union. Heaven speed the hour when the stars and stripes shall again wave in triumph over a united and happy people.

Since last writing to you, the following promotions have been made in the 1st Regiment: Capt. W. W. Stewart to Lieut. Col., Lieut. E. N. Minnigh to 1st Lieut., Sergt. George E. Kitzmiller to 2d Lieut., of Co. K. These appointments have been made to fill vacancies occasioned by loss of officers who fell nobly fighting the enemy. In the appointment of Col. Stewart, Co. K. has lost an excellent officer; ever kind to his men he has endeavored himself to us all; may success attend him in his new position. In Lieutenants Minnigh and Kitzmiller, we have two officers who have bravely with us many hard fought battles, and in whom we have every confidence. The old report is in camp again that we are to be sent to Frederick, Md., but these reports are becoming very "old" with us, no reliance is placed upon them. The health of the company is pretty good at present, a few are complaining of slight colds, but nothing serious.

Yours truly, L. R. N.

[From the Louisville Journal, April 27.]

Outrage in Tennessee.
On Friday, April 17, the mail guard from Galatin to Carthage, Tenn., was captured by a detachment of the 23d Tennessee Rebel cavalry. Four citizens of Roan county, East Tennessee, were with the escort and were taken prisoners; their names were Wiley G. Robinson, sutler to the 5th East Tennessee Regiment, the Rev. Mr. Kately, an aged and a much respected clergyman; Andrew C. Wiley, and Dr. Everett. After their capture they were robbed of several thousands of dollars, taken from their persons, and they were then marched out on to a large rock by the roadside, and "all four shot dead!" This brutal deed was committed after the victims had surrendered and were prisoners of war. The act was committed near Harpersville, and who will say that the town ought not to be completely destroyed and its site sown with salt? This act of barbarity may be doubted. We would to God it could be disproved, but we have the particulars from sources of undoubted credit, and a very trustworthy source passed by the scene of horror on the next Wednesday evening, five days after the massacre, and examined with care the spot where the brutal deed was committed. We have learned that Gen. Spear's Brigade was ordered to proceed to the scene of the murder to secure the bodies and send them to Nashville for burial, as they were all highly esteemed men among the Tennessee regiments, and the news of their butchery created intense excitement among those who knew them. In view of these facts, let us ask again if the order of General Burnside ought not to be strictly carried out? We think it should be. And we know it will be.

What were known as bread riots in Richmond, a short time since, are now reappearing throughout the South, in the name of calico riots. It seems that the patriotic ladies of Georgia, having become tired of the demure and homely homeliness, have organized an insurrection to obtain the more gaudy calico patterns. At Columbus, we are told, some days ago, a number of these attacked the largest store in the town, crying, "Out cloth! Out cloth! calico, or bust, by hokey!" The firmness of the mayor prevented this pleasant episode from assuming more serious shape. In Millidgeville, however, the gentle sex were more desperate and more successful. Three hundred of them made an attack on a large dry-goods store and took possession of what were known as the fine goods; after which, they were dispersed by the eloquence of a certain Judge Hannis. We see accounts of similar outbreaks in other parts of the South; and although the Southern newspapers make them a matter of jest, and seem to regard them merely as exhibitions of female pugnacity, the striking coincidence in their occurrence, the general demand for food and clothing accompanying them, and, more than all, the unanimity which seems to prevail among the disaffected ladies, indicate a deeply-seated feeling in the South, which may assume a fiercer and more formidable aspect.

The latest news from Western Virginia gives the defeat of Col. Mendenhall at Fairmont, the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that point, and confirmation of the report that the rebels possessed Morgantown. There are nearly 35,000 troops in Gen. Schenck's department; certainly enough to manage the raid. There seems to be no reason why the guerrillas should not be promptly driven from Western Virginia.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, May 5, 1863.

County Superintendent.

Yesterday, the School Directors of Adams county met in Convention, to elect a County Superintendent, in the room of J. C. Ellis, Esq.

AARON SHEELY, of Mountjoy, was elected, on the first ballot, by the following vote:

A. Sheely,	59
B. Lytle,	33
P. D. W. Usney,	3

From all we can learn, it was made a complete party test—the Directors having been "drilled" after their arrival here, to set aside everything but local feeling. We do not know that Mr. SHEELY will not do his duty; but we regret that a partisan feeling should be brought into the affair.

Provost Marshal.

GEORGE BYSTER, Esq., of Chambersburg, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal for our Congressional District, under the new Conscription Law, of the last Congress. His duty is to superintend the enrollment of the militia, and should a draft be necessary, to make the draft; to arrest all deserters; to seize spies; and attend to all other matters connected with orders of the Provost Marshal General. He is a man of energy and talent to fill any position.

The National Fair.

On Thursday last, in compliance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, was very generally observed by our citizens. The services in the Churches were fully attended; and there was by far a more calm and staid observance of the day than has been customary on days set apart for such purposes. It exhibited to us, clearly, that there is amongst the people a sentiment of reverence for the Union, and the "powers that be," which is cheering to the heart of the Patriot; and also so full a recognition of the necessity and duty to seek Divine aid, as to gladden the heart of the Christian.

The wounded in the battle near Suffolk, of the 16th Regt., under command of Col. Buehler, in addition to Geo. Weismantle, killed, were Abraham Harner, Alloysius Noel, Edward Gochenour, and Isaac McClain. At the last accounts, they were all doing well.

Circus.

On Monday next, Brien's National Circus is to be on exhibition in Gettysburg. It is said to be one of the best in the country, by some persons. The establishment is under the supervision of a lady, Mrs. Warner, and formerly the consort of the famous Dan Rice. Miss Libbie Rice, her daughter, takes in a very pleasing performance. For particulars, see advertisement.

The Compiler is still harping on his abolition string. This continued reiteration of nonsense, or worse, may please him, but does not hurt us. The people know all about the manner in which he would himself out of teraper. He says we tell an "infamous falsehood." He had better be a little careful, lest we might be tempted to "prove" all we have said.

An uncommon instance of presence of mind, in the matter of female clothing taking fire, is recorded in the last Somerset (Pa.) Herald. An elderly lady (Mrs. Stahl) was in her garden, cleaning it up, and had raked all the rubbish and stuff on a heap, and set fire to it. The wind blowing a little, caused her clothes to take fire; but by jumping into a tub of water which was near, she saved her life. But few would have acted as did the old lady.

Frogs.—The Somerset Herald of last week says that frog-catching has become quite an extensive business at that place among the boys. There were between 2500 and 3000 caught last week. They are a rare and choice article there this spring, and, of course, bring a paying price to the boys.

Massachusetts is to be put on a war footing. A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature which authorizes the Governor to raise, by draft or voluntary enlistment, a force not exceeding 12,000 men, for the defence of the State from any public enemy of the United States.

The Tribune has the following in its correspondence, on Hooker's advance, which certainly shows that the initiatory movement has not lacked activity, care and command in the general: "From Kelley's to United States, and thence to Dank's Ford, the commander rode through every portion and department of the army, gave his orders, and saw that no regiment, in the shape of tardy pontoons, lukewarm officers, or defective ammunition, stood ready camparisoned to flee to the mountains" of public opinion with excuses for anticipating failure. Before night came, General Hooker knew thoroughly what was transpiring on both sides of the Rappahannock. Though no proclamation has been issued to that effect, it is quite certain that the headquarters of the army is in the saddle. The Army of the Potomac, which has been long accustomed to have its headquarters follow after it, was yesterday electrified with the change. How a movement thus auspiciously began will end, we soon shall see."

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The Day and Hour.

Beyond all anticipation, the sales of "five twentys," yesterday, at the different agencies, reached FIVE MILLIONS of dollars. It was useless to look for any single cause for such a magnificent result, beyond the most unqualified and unreserved determination of the people to crush the rebellion, and bring the rebel States speedily to their allegiance—and that, to this end, the means of carrying on the war shall not be wanting. The signs of the times have never before pointed so clearly to such a result. The almost inextricable complications of European politics, with the invasion of Mexico by France, now of doubtful success—certainly of doubtful policy—leave no hope of foreign intervention on behalf of the rebels. Thus, their main reliance has failed—Cotton is no longer king; and, with no less than five thousand individual subscriptions per day to the great national loan, there can be no possible doubt of the success of the Union cause. So thoroughly are the hearts, the means, and aspirations of the people enlisted in this work, that no delay, disappointment, or defeat, can abate their ardor or alter their appreciation of the solemn duty of the hour.

The most encouraging feature in the details of this loan is the marked change of popular sentiment in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, as also the response from the sparsely-settled districts of the Western States, where investments in Government loans were comparatively unknown. Large subscriptions daily are coming from these districts, and they furnish fresh proof that this full and timely support of the Government is not confined to plethoric money markets, or to States where mere party ties induce hearty support of the Administration. It is the Government which wins such extraordinary contributions in its support, and the whole people are thus gloriously testifying not only their allegiance, but their active and energetic determination to place the United States beyond the reach of the envy of foreign Powers, as well as the intrigues of domestic traitors.—Press of Saturday last.

Mr. Adams, United States Minister in London, had given a special written license to a vessel to carry a cargo of munitions of war, intended for the use of the Mexican army against France, to the port of Matamoros. The license seems to have been in the shape of a letter addressed to Admiral Dupont, guaranteeing the character of the cargo, so that she might pass the Union cruisers. Mr. Adams' letter was made public, and its contents created quite an excited and irritable state of feeling in England against the United States, more particularly when contrasted with our action in the case of the Peterhoff. A denunciation of British merchants and shippers engaged in the Mexican trade had mentioned the matter in an address to Earl Russell, and the London Times had furiously assailed the action of Mr. Adams in attempting to grant "tickets of leave" to Englishmen to trade to the "neutral territory" of the Mexican coast. The London Times says there has been nothing equal to his assumption "since Polish bulls were issued from Rome overruling the laws of England." The London News says "the irritation between England and the United States is increasing." The Paris Moniteur of the 18th of April published a very significant paragraph on the subject of the relations existing between the Cabinets in Washington and London. The Moniteur observes: "The growing hostility of the United States towards England is exciting uneasiness in London. The last despatches from the Washington Government have a character of increasing irritation."

The Court martial at Cincinnati has convicted two men of recruiting for the rebels within the Union lines, and they are to be shot on the 15th of May. One man was found guilty of publicly declaring sympathy with the rebellion, and sentenced to four months hard labor; two others were fined \$300 each for aiding deserters to escape.

The news from Vicksburg indicates the near approach of a great battle. On Sunday the whole of the army at Milliken's Bend was in motion, marching down to New Carthage (it is presumed), and carrying six days' rations. Tents and baggage were left behind. Two tugs, having four hay barges in tow, ran past the batteries on Saturday, unharmed, the Rebels not noticing them. It is reported that General Osterhaus now occupies Grand Gulf. The Rebel force in Tennessee is making movements, the intention of which, it is supposed, is to force Rosecrans to concentrate his lines. It is not thought that Johnson will attack.

Never, says the Evening Post, since wars began, have men come alive out of a fire such as our Monitor fleet sustained in Charleston harbor, with the loss of but a single life. A similar reconnaissance, made by land forces, would have cost probably thousands of lives; if attempted by wooden ships the whole fleet would have been sunk, not a man who entered that fatal ring of fire would have lived to tell of it. But our Monitors retire, almost uninjured—certainly so little hurt that, had it been necessary, the attack could have been resumed the next morning by daybreak, with a force sufficient to batter down the walls of Fort Sumter before noon.

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The Gathering Tempest.

The insurrection in Poland, which was not ended by Langiewicz having abdicated his Dictatorship, proceeds with unabated fury, and has so far baffled all the efforts of Russia to put it down. The amnesty proclaimed by the Czar, paralyzing all political offices, and promising indefinite reforms as a period left wholly to the imagination, has been rejected by the patriots of Poland. The time in which vague promises could ensue them, has passed. Four of the leading Powers of Europe—namely, England, France, Austria, and Italy—have severally remonstrated with Russia, giving significant hints that, very possibly, their interference will not be confined to words. Sweden is also opposed to the Russian policy towards Poland. As the Poles are chiefly Catholics, it may be expected that the Catholic Powers will actively sympathize with Poland. Indeed, at this crisis, Russia has only one ally, and this is Prussia, itself in a condition which threatens the deposition and expulsion of her King. The elements of a general European war are in agitation, and require a mere breath to fan them into a conflagration.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is most promising, and a great and decisive battle may be anticipated at any moment. The congratulatory order of Gen. Hooker, claiming the first three days operations as a grand success, and predicting that the enemy must either ignominiously retreat or come out of his intrenchments and meet him on a fair field, is most encouraging, and we are hopeful of a decisive victory for the Army of the Potomac at last. The movement, so far, may be briefly told, as follows: Early Monday morning three army corps struck their tents and marched to Kelley's Ford, a distance of twenty-five miles. Here they crossed the Rappahannock on the following morning, meeting with no resistance from the Rebels, who were completely taken by surprise. On Tuesday, at noon, three more army corps moved, and by daylight the next morning had succeeded in spanning the Rappahannock with two bridges at a point four miles below Fredericksburg. Here the enemy's pickets were surprised and captured. Two miles further down the First Corps crossed in the face of a stubborn fire. It was reported on Thursday, at Gen. Hooker's headquarters, that the three corps first mentioned had crossed the Rapidan, at Germania, on Wednesday, and everywhere captured the Rebel pickets. Gen. Stoneman's cavalry, charged with the breaking up of the enemy's line of communication, is making a circular sweep around his left wing for that purpose. In all probability a great battle will be fought to-day.

From all quarters of the widespread seat of war we have reports that we are on the eve of the great and perhaps the final contests of the war, and we are happy to learn that Charleston is to be included in these great demonstrations. The return of the steamship Ericsson, on Thursday last, to Port Royal with two more Ericsson "devils," and all the rejected "appliances" furnished by the Government for the reduction of Charleston, indicates that the President and Secretary of the Navy are in real earnest in their desire and determination to restore the flag to Sumter and humble the nest of traitors who bar our entrance to the public property. Let us also hope that in sending back these rejected and powerful aids to the Monitors, that men who have faith in them, who believe that naval warfare is rapidly becoming a great engineering art, and who reject the idea that "Charleston cannot be taken," have accompanied them with full power to use them in the coming conflict. By the use of these rejected "devils" we have full confidence that the city of Charleston can be reduced to ashes if it refuses to surrender—a result which no loyal man will grieve over.

The latest news from Mexico comes from a French war steamer in the Gulf, and represents that, after capturing a number of fortresses, the French troops entered the city of Puebla, and were still fighting. At previous Mexican accounts, the city was being bravely defended—Comonfort was successfully defending the road to the capital—and the French would have a number of Puchas to capture before gaining the imperial city. The Mexicans have fought with great bravery. Five hundred French were killed in storming one of their works.

On the recent visit of the U. S. Steamer Vandal to the port of Kingston, Jamaica, her officers were insulted by having scotch songs howled into their ears and were hooted at in the streets. In one instance the insolence of these contemptible secession sympathizers was properly punished. On a Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, a bon-load of men and women, dressed in their finest torgery, pulled around the ship, singing Dixie at the top of their voices. Several of the officers were sitting in the starboard gangway and very naturally felt insulted at this public show of bravado and wished for a way to stop it, when one of them proposed to put the hose on the steam pump and wet them down. This proposition was at once adopted, and as the boat turned to pass the gangway again, a full stream of cold water was thrown on the seceders, drenching them to the skin and filling their boat half full. As they pulled toward the shore they vented their anger in loud curses upon the Yankees.

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New York, April 29.—The large engine house of the Erie Railroad Company, in Jersey City, some 200 feet in length, together with three locomotives, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss amounted to about \$50,000.

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The Gathering Tempest.

The insurrection in Poland, which was not ended by Langiewicz having abdicated his Dictatorship, proceeds with unabated fury, and has so far baffled all the efforts of Russia to put it down. The amnesty proclaimed by the Czar, paralyzing all political offices, and promising indefinite reforms as a period left wholly to the imagination, has been rejected by the patriots of Poland. The time in which vague promises could ensue them, has passed. Four of the leading Powers of Europe—namely, England, France, Austria, and Italy—have severally remonstrated with Russia, giving significant hints that, very possibly, their interference will not be confined to words. Sweden is also opposed to the Russian policy towards Poland. As the Poles are chiefly Catholics, it may be expected that the Catholic Powers will actively sympathize with Poland. Indeed, at this crisis, Russia has only one ally, and this is Prussia, itself in a condition which threatens the deposition and expulsion of her King. The elements of a general European war are in agitation, and require a mere breath to fan them into a conflagration.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is most promising, and a great and decisive battle may be anticipated at any moment. The congratulatory order of Gen. Hooker, claiming the first three days operations as a grand success, and predicting that the enemy must either ignominiously retreat or come out of his intrenchments and meet him on a fair field, is most encouraging, and we are hopeful of a decisive victory for the Army of the Potomac at last. The movement, so far, may be briefly told, as follows: Early Monday morning three army corps struck their tents and marched to Kelley's Ford, a distance of twenty-five miles. Here they crossed the Rappahannock on the following morning, meeting with no resistance from the Rebels, who were completely taken by surprise. On Tuesday, at noon, three more army corps moved, and by daylight the next morning had succeeded in spanning the Rappahannock with two bridges at a point four miles below Fredericksburg. Here the enemy's pickets were surprised and captured. Two miles further down the First Corps crossed in the face of a stubborn fire. It was reported on Thursday, at Gen. Hooker's headquarters, that the three corps first mentioned had crossed the Rapidan, at Germania, on Wednesday, and everywhere captured the Rebel pickets. Gen. Stoneman's cavalry, charged with the breaking up of the enemy's line of communication, is making a circular sweep around his left wing for that purpose. In all probability a great battle will be fought to-day.

From all quarters of the widespread seat of war we have reports that we are on the eve of the great and perhaps the final contests of the war, and we are happy to learn that Charleston is to be included in these great demonstrations. The return of the steamship Ericsson, on Thursday last, to Port Royal with two more Ericsson "devils," and all the rejected "appliances" furnished by the Government for the reduction of Charleston, indicates that the President and Secretary of the Navy are in real earnest in their desire and determination to restore the flag to Sumter and humble the nest of traitors who bar our entrance to the public property. Let us also hope that in sending back these rejected and powerful aids to the Monitors, that men who have faith in them, who believe that naval warfare is rapidly becoming a great engineering art, and who reject the idea that "Charleston cannot be taken," have accompanied them with full power to use them in the coming conflict. By the use of these rejected "devils" we have full confidence that the city of Charleston can be reduced to ashes if it refuses to surrender—a result which no loyal man will grieve over.

The latest news from Mexico comes from a French war steamer in the Gulf, and represents that, after capturing a number of fortresses, the French troops entered the city of Puebla, and were still fighting. At previous Mexican accounts, the city was being bravely defended—Comonfort was successfully defending the road to the capital—and the French would have a number of Puchas to capture before gaining the imperial city. The Mexicans have fought with great bravery. Five hundred French were killed in storming one of their works.

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REAPER AND MOWER!

Manufactured by JOHN WANBAUGH,
York, Pa.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT!

PERFECT AS ANY SINGLE MOWER! PERFECT
AS ANY SINGLE REAPER!

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COMBINED MACHINE!

Improved Ohio Reaper & Mower.

BEST FOR REAPING & BEST FOR MOWING!

HUNDREDS of certificates, and testimonials
in reference to its worth and practical
utility are on hand;—also, accounts of
field trials, both as Mower and Reaper, which
it has invariably proved victorious; but
it will not permit of insertion in this ad-
vertisement.There are several good machines in the
market. You wish, when you purchase, to
get the best, one that will be cheap in the
end—one upon which you can rely with a cer-
tainty that it will not fail when the reaper and
mower work comes on, that will do the
reaping of any kind of grain, as well as
mowing of any kind of grass, in the very
best manner. Give one of our machines a
trial if you please; and see if it answers the
warranty and recommendation. We hope you
will institute a comparison between this and
other machines. To aid you in finding those
peculiarities, differences, and advantages,
we allow me to point out a few as they exist in
this Machine. It has an adjustable
Tongue which can be moved to the right and
left, to avoid side draft, in both Reaping and
Mowing.It is the only machine that possesses the
Rolling Motion of the Cutter Bar; this, in
connection with the perfect adjustment of the
cutter and outer shoes to any surface, causes
it to pass over the roughest ground, without
liability of plowing or gouging into the earth
with the guards and cutters.The carriage is mounted on two driving
wheels; in connection with each of these is a
spur wheel and pinion, making the machine
strong and durable. The relation between
these two driving wheels is such, that they
operate conjointly or separately, as circum-
stances may require. The result of this is,
that when the machine is moving on a curve
either to the right or left, the speed of the
knife is retained, gliding around, and turning
and backing made easy.It has not one pound of side draft; the ad-
justable tongue positively prevents this, and
the weight of the tongue on the horses
necks is no more than in a common wagon.Its draft is some less than that of a two
horse plow in stirring fallow ground, or in
plowing corn stubble.There are no wheels on either shoe, but
slides, which conduct the cutty bar smoothly
and easily over the roughest ground, and
prevent all clogging in the rear shoe as it
passes over the cut grass, to which the
necessarily small wheel attached to any shoe
is often liable.The ease with which the machine can be
thrown in and out of gear, whether in motion
or standing, is unsurpassed.When the machine is out of gear the cut-
ter bar can very easily be folded up, when
the machine is as portable as a gig or sulky.THE ONLY PERFECTLY COMBINED MA-
CHINE.It cuts well at a very slow motion; no ma-
chine can exceed it in this respect.The drive wheels have the cogs on the in-
terior face, which is the best form for bringing
the greatest amount of cog in contact with
the cogs of the pinion, thereby lessening the
pressure on each, and of course diminishing
the liability to break and wear.The gearing is effectually protected from
dust and dirt. The journals run in iron
boxes babbed; except the pitman box,
which is of composition.The machine can be changed from a Mower
to a Reaper, and back again in fifteen min-
utes.

ADVANTAGES AS A REAPER.

The grain is delivered at the side of the
platform, (which is the only true method of
delivery), entirely out of the way of the next
round, so that the whole field can be cut
without binding a stalk.The Reaper is a light of draft as the Mower,
and only draws 10 or 15 lbs. more. It
will reap one and one-fourth acres per hour
with a span of horses without injuring them.The raker rides on the carriage, where his
weight does not increase the side draft, and
where he can perform his work with ease,
and deliver the grain in the best condition
for binding. The bar is made of Cast steel,
and has steel faced guards.The weight of the Machine being all upon
the two driving wheels, instead of one, the
Machine is so stable to sink in soft ground
having a bearing surface of ten inches.The weight of the carriage as well as that
of the raker and driver is thrown directly upon
the driving wheels, by which the following
advantages are gained: 1st. The wheels do
not slip on the ground, causing the knife to
cut. 2d. A powerful spring on the knife
produces, enabling the Machine to cut the
most difficult grain and grass without clog-
ging. 3d. Side draft is thereby avoided.The Machine, both as a Reaper and Mower,
has a flexible cutter bar, which adapts itself
to the uneven surface of the ground.With one span of common horses,
this Mower will cut 10 or 15 acres per
day. Reaper from 15 to 20 acres.Farmers will please remember that this
Machine is made in York, and should it hap-
pen to break, it can be easily and soon re-
paired, without the trouble and expense of
sending a distance for repairs, &c.—Also, for manufacturing
DR. J. L. SCOTT'S
the best in the market, and all other kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, constantly
on hand.JOHN WANBAUGH,
South Newberry Street, York, Pa.Farmers wishing to purchase the
above Machine, can be supplied and get all
the necessary information by calling on
JOHN H. SCOTT, Agent, at his residence in Ge-
tysburg, April 28, 1863.—4c.

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from
the cities with an immense supply of
HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they
are offering at their old stand in Baltimore
street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock
consists in part of—
BUILDING MATERIALS.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.
COACH FINDINGS.
SHOE FINDINGS.
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS.
HOUSEHOLD KINDS OF IRON, &c., &c.GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Fats, &c., &c. There is no article in-
cluded in the several departments mentioned
above but what can be had at this store.—
Every class of Merchants can be accommo-
dated here, with tools, findings, and
Housekeepers can find every article in their
line. Give us a call as we are prepared to
sell at low cash as any house out of the
City.
JOEL B. DANNEN,
DAVID ZIEGLER,
Getysburg, June 10.

RUSSELL'S SOW POWER

Combined Mower and Reaper,
WITHOUT COG GEARING.

The Lightest Draft Mower in the World.

It is the object of Farmers in purchasing
a Machine to buy the best and cheapest.
Both these objects will be attained by buy-
ing Russell's Sower Power.The great amount of power lost in over-
coming the friction of all Cog-gearing Har-
vesters is saved in the Sower Power, by which
we can offer the lightest draft Mower and
Reaper in the world. This fact has been
fully demonstrated by the various tests by
Dynamometer and otherwise, to which the
machine has been subjected during the last
two seasons. Among the various points of
superiority in this machine are the following:The use of open malleable iron guards, with
a steel plate for floor, ground to a cutting edge.
This, with the knives, gives a perfect scissor
cut.Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower
can do good work, on all kinds of meadows,
without a flexible bar. This bar can be
raised and securely fastened, while passing
from field to field.Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its
work equally as well upon rough ground as
upon a level field.There is no side Draft, or weight upon the
horses' necks.New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will
not clog when moving, with a light play when
the Reaper is attached.The subscriber, who is Agent for this ma-
chine, has fully tested it, and is satisfied,
in whose grass, clover, and cut, and feels satis-
fied that all who use this machine will
have no other.A specimen machine can be seen by calling
on the subscriber, near Getysburg, on the
Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

OBTAINERS.

We certify that we went to the farm of
William Wible last harvest for the purpose
of examining the work done by him with
Russell's Sower Power Mower and Reaper.We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the
very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel
satisfied it could not have been done better by
any other machine. It is the lightest draft
machine we ever saw.PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER.We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow
with the above machine both in standing
and lodged grain, with but one span of horses,
and we consider it the best we ever saw.

GEORGE DEARDORFF.

Highly Important
TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. The
best place to buy your Dry Goods is at
A. SCOTT & SON'S.We have just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening a large and
attractive assortment of—
PALE GOODS.To which we invite the special attention of
the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.—
We will not particularize, but invite all to call,
examine and judge for themselves.We take this method of returning our thanks
for the liberal patronage thus far extended to
us, and would say it shall be our constant aim
to merit a continuance of the same, by
strict attention to business, with a desire to
please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most
goods for the least money.

Nov. 3. A. SCOTT & SON.

A FRESH SUPPLY.
COME AND SEE.I TAKE this method to inform the public that
I have just received from the City of Philadel-
phia a fresh stock of Goods, comprising all of
the most stylish and LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
the most complete assortment ever received in
this place. In style, quality and price they
cannot be surpassed.Also, Shawls, Blanketing Cloths, Gloves and
Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, if undecorated, as
well as a full assortment of UNDERWEAR, such
as FANCY SOX, and in fact everything that is usu-
ally found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.For the Gentlemen I have a complete stock
of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for a
war, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handker-
chiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as a never
before brought to this market.Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.
Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and
Cap Paper.Tried Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheetings.
Nov. 3. J. L. SCOTT.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.

JUST received and for sale at CORNELL &
GILLESPIE'S, a large and excellent stock
of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a
great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we
are selling at low prices, wholesale and retail.
Syrups of all kinds, from 25 to 50 cents per
gallon. Sept. 2.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

GEORGE ARNOLD, has now got up his Fall
and Winter stock of Clothing, consisting of
Over Coats in great variety, very cheap,
Dress Coats, Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Vests,
Drawers, &c.,
all of our own manufacturing and done up in
the very best manner, and will be sold cheap.
Give us a call.
Nov. 3.MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment
of Mourning Goods ever offered can now
be had at lower prices than they
have ever been before. Call at once at the
sign of the Red Front.
April 22. FAIRBANKS BROS.JUST RECEIVED,
A Large Supply of Fall & Winter
CLOTHING,
AT PICKING'S.
Nov. 11.AYER'S Cherry Pectoral,
AYER'S Sarsaparilla,
AT AYER'S PILLS
or sold at Dr. R. H. HENKIN'S new Drug Store.PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKY; for
medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug
Store of Dr. B. H. HENKIN.DR. TORIAN'S Celebrated Derby Compound
powders for Horses and Cattle, for sale at
Dr. H. H. HENKIN'S Drug Store, Jan. 13.

CALL AT THE NEW STORE.

ISAAC GOLDMAN'S CLOTHING HALL.
COME TO GOLDMAN'S,
at Samson's Old Stand!

All new Goods!

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

ISAAC GOLDMAN, just from Baltimore,
has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at
Samson's old corner, on the Diamond, in
Getysburg, where he offers a large stock of
Goods in his line, and which he will sell at
prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His
assortment, which will be found made of the
best materials in the best manner, comprises
everything in the line of Men's and Boy's
Wear, viz:Over Coats, a large variety; Dress Coats, a
large variety; Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety; Vests, a large
variety; Shirts, (handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, Knives,
Port Monies, Gentlemen's Dressing Combs,
&c., Heavy Boots, not to be beat, Seagrass,
Tobacco, with the Assortment of Pipes, &c.,
&c., &c. call. No trouble to show
Goods. By selling goods at moderate prices
he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't
forget "the spot"—Samson's Old Corner.
Getysburg, Dec. 23, 1862.Over Coats, a large variety; Dress Coats, a
large variety; Sack Coats, a large variety;
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